

BY THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Stations.	Flour.	Wheat.
Thornhill.....	4,245	
King.....	1,906	2,464
Aurora.....	2,247	13,329
Newmarket.....	20,083	103,930
Holland Landing.....	8,734	6,573
Bradford.....	4,222	315,628
Gilford.....	403	4,975
Lefroy.....	368	88,668
Bell Ewart.....	475	3,216
Barrie.....	7,558	4,354
Angus.....	1,735	15,782
Sunnisdale.....	897	190
Staynor.....	706	31,665
Collingwood.....	18,196	133,564
Total.....	71,775	724,388
1862.....	62,307	532,758
Increase 1863.....	9,468	191,580

BY THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

	Brls. Flour	Bus. Grain
Toronto.....	87,589	133,420
Carlton.....	2,600	
Weston.....	26,400	
Malton.....	27,410	
Brampton.....	21,034	92,053
Norva.....	9,698	1,484
Georgetown.....	8,585	7,105
Acton West.....	2,800	1,498
Rockwood.....	11,950	6,010
Guelph.....	62,921	100,556
Braslaw.....	10,934	
Berlin.....	30,677	53,373
Petersburg.....	6,830	120
Baden.....	10,783	2,162
Hamburg.....	8,140	14
Shakespeare.....	2,826	2,858
Stratford.....	6,931	186,612
St. Marys.....	25,700	167,850
London.....	40,955	82,135
Lucan.....	1,756	167,324
Ailsa Craig.....	1,852	67,210
Park Hill.....		6,300
Widder.....	300	25,550
Forest.....		21,000
Sarnia.....	406,778	524,940
Limehouse.....		3,500
Total, 1863.....	814,849	1,653,074
Total, 1862.....	268,320	1,227,951
Increase.....	546,529	425,123

RECAPITULATION.

	IN BUSHELS.
Grain moved by the Gt. Western R.R.,	4,394,869
" " Northern R.R.,	238,920
" " Grand Trunk R.R.,	5,227,319
Total Bushels by the three Roads,	9,861,108

The year just closed has been a moderately successful one for the Banks. The returns, which we submit below, indicate an increase in all the items from which a profit is derived. The circulation which was lost in the latter part of 1862 has been somewhat regained, and though it still is a good deal below that of former years, the amount afloat within the Province is probably as large as ever before, the deficiency being accounted for by the absence of circulation in the United States. The discounts show a marked increase over the closing month of 1862, indicating a considerable, though healthy, expansion of the internal commerce of the country. In Exchanges there has been a larger business done than in the previous year. The commerce between Canada and the United States, though greatly restricted, has been somewhat restored. The steadiness in gold throughout the summer months, and the promptitude with which the values of all staples now sympathize with the fluctuations in the precious metal, have enabled dealers to effect some purchases in New York and other markets, while, as will be seen elsewhere, the shipments of flour and coarse grains to the United States have been considerable. Lumber, too, it will be seen, has been in good demand by our neighbours, which, together with wool, has been shipped largely. The exchanges created by these exports have been bought generally with profit, and though several active brokers have got hold of a large portion of this class of business at this point, elsewhere the banks have been the main dealers. Thus this source of profit, which last year had been almost exhausted, has again revived to a moderate extent. In Sterling Exchange a larger business has been done, in consequence of the increased importations from England of groceries and other articles, hitherto bought in the United States. The rates at which sterling has been sold have varied only in slight degree from those current in former years, favouring the buyer, however, somewhat for the past few months. This latter advantage arose from the condition of the market in New York, in connection with the high rate of interest—8 per cent.—in England. In view of the largely decreased exports from the United States, it is somewhat surprising that sterling, which ordinarily advanced under such circumstances, should have declined from 111 to 109½. But it is accounted for in this way: A New York banker selling a 60 days' draft, could ship British sovereigns to cover it, or provide for it—these could be laid down in London at 110½; on these he would get the 60 days' interest, or say 1½; so that while exchange which cost 110½ was sold for 109½, or, say, an apparent loss of three quarters per cent., the interest earned in the interim of 60 days, would make a clear gain of over one-half per cent.

We have again to refer to the discrimination against Toronto by many of the banks in